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- 36) *La fonction du Cerveau*. CHARLES RICHET. *Ibid.*, pp. 641-649.

The brain alone, of all the organs of the body, has consciousness and intelligence. The brain is the organ of the past, the medulla the organ of the present. In a word the brain is a memory apparatus.

- (37) *Les conquêtes de la Psychiatrie*. CÉSARE LOMBRÓSO. *Ibid.*, pp. 577-583.

The author notes some of the recent discoveries of psychiatry, "the new Prometheus, which is seeking to snatch away the secret of the nature of human thought." The study of the man of genius, the savage, the idiot, the child, reveals much of the complicated as well as the simple workings of thought. Hysterics, epilepsy, hypnotism, sleep, dreams, automatisms, psychic reactions, all bring their quota to the recognition of types and characteristic modes and degenerations of thought and action, to the understanding of the parallel between the phenomena of ideation (the highest and the least under control) and those of sensation (the humbler and most controllable). The conclusion of it all is the rather pessimistic view that "we live in the false, for the false, with the false; the true is only met with exceptionally in the world." Of the great mass of men in the world it may be said *fruges consumere nati*; the slave of habits, words, sounds even, they sacrifice to these the idea, and oppose research, discovery, truth, science. By sacrifice and suffering alone have great revolutions been accomplished.

- (38) *Y a-t-il des Nerfs spéciaux pour la Douleur?* PH. TISSIÉ. *Ibid.*, pp. 402-404.

The author states his agreement with the pain-centre theory of Richet, put forward in criticism of the views of M. Frédéricq, published last year.

- (39) *Zur Katatonie - Frage*. Eine klinische Studie. Von SCHÜLE (Illenau). *Allg. Ztschr. Psych.* Berlin, LIV Bd. (1897), S. 515-552.

An extended criticism of the view, first fully set forth by Kahlbaum in 1873, that katatonia was a special clinical form of disease. After examination of the katatonic phenomena, the author concludes that the clinically independent status of the affection has not yet been made out—much less the idea of "a katatonic motility-nemesis." It is merely a "gathered-up" name, a heuristic appellation for the most diverse motor stimulation and inhibition symptoms.

- (40) *Zur Pathologie der Epilepsie*. DR. MED. N. KRAÏNSKY. *Ibid.*, 612-665.

The general results of the extended experiments of Dr. Kraïnsky of Charkow seem to indicate that the blood is the carrier of the epileptic poison. The author made special investigations of the chemical nature of the reactions obtained.

- (41) *Die Hypothese der specifischen Nervenzellenfunction*. DR. FRANZ NISSEL. *Ibid.*, S. 1-107.

This is an elaboration of the address delivered before the annual meeting of German psychiatrists at Heidelberg in September, 1896. More than 60 pages are taken up with the explanation in detail of the four plates (eight figures), by which the article is accompanied, and other illustrations not there given.

- (42) *Acute Manie.* DR. M. J. VAN ERP TAALMAN KIP. *Ibid.*, S. 119-135.

From investigation of 856 patients (men 413, women 443), in the asylum at Dordrecht, the author doubts the correctness and the desirability of the term "acute mania," as well as its independent existence. "Periodic madness" is better.

- (43) *Ist die progressive Paralyse aus den mikroskopischen Befunden an der Grosshirnrinde pathologisch-anatomisch diagnosticirbar?* Eine literarische und anatomische Studie. DR. OTTOMAR SCHMIDT. *Ibid.*, 178-207.

After a careful review of the literature of the subject, Dr. Schmidt of Würzburg says that safe, convincing pathological diagnoses of progressive paralysis are still too much lacking to justify dogmatism.

- (44) *Ueber die Pathogenese des Delirium Tremens.* DR. J. E. JACOBSON. *Ibid.*, S. 221-270.

Based upon the study of 300 cases of *delirium tremens* personally investigated concludes that "the toxic plus" is not the real deeper cause of the delirium outbreak; the latter is to be found in the chronic alcoholization of the brain.

- (45) *Physiologische Genese der Paranoia.* DR. LUIGI RONCORONI. *Ibid.*, S. 336-372.

From examination of the literature and personal investigation of 100 cases (men 80, women 20), Dr. Roncoroni of Turin comes to the conclusion that genuine paranoia belongs to the first group of paraphrenias without automatic influencing of motility, induced essentially by abnormal hereditary constitution of the psychic functions, which may lead on purely paraphysiological grounds to the development of the psychosis. Genius is often in touch with both the genuine and the rudimentary paranoia. But genius never is tied down to a single form of psychosis and congenital forms preponderate with it.

- (46) *Théorie des Emotions.* JULES SOURY. Ann. Méd.-psychol. Paris, VIII^e Série, Tome VI (1897), pp. 247-262.

In reviewing recent studies of blushing (Pitres and Régis, von Bechterew, etc.) and less recent general discussions by James, Lange, Sergi, Marillier, Kraepelin, Wernicke and others, the author concludes as follows: The mechanism of the muscular, articular, tendinous, cutaneous, etc.; consciousness, that of the notion of position and of innervation of the different parts of the body, of the state of the circulation, respiration, secretions and excretions, appears to be in all points identical with the mechanism of the consciousness of moral and intellectual emotions. In both cases we have only to do with a kinæsthesia of the organic modifications provoked by excitations of the internal or the external milieu and transmitted to the central nervous system. A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

BOOK NOTES.¹

(G. S. H.)

- (47) *Grundlegung der Neosokratischen Philosophie.* Von DR. HEINRICH GOMPERZ. Leipzig, 1897.

The new Socratic school of religious faith was founded in 1890 by Leo Haas. It is a community whose creed is the Socratic faith that "no evil can befall a good man living or dead." This belief rests on

¹ Notice in this section does not preclude fuller review later.